

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that Claims 1 and 3-16 were pending in the Application. Claims 1 and 3-16 were rejected, and remain pending in this Application. Applicants traverse the rejections and objections below.

I. Traversal of the Rejections over the Cited Art

Claims 1, 3-11 and 13-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(c) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,374,246 to Matsuo. Claim 12 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. (103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,249,291 to Popp et al (Popp) in view of Matsuo. Applicants traverse these rejections below.

A. The Present Invention

The present invention discloses a technique for scripting user-interface components together on an as-needed bases for purposes of executing a software application preferably stored on a server. The application may be called from a container/desktop of a client which in turn launches a script. The script may be stored in a variety of locations. The script determines each task to be performed in the application and calls each node associated with the tasks. The script further verifies the policies of the container/desktop with respect to invoking, initializing and executing the node.

B. Differences between the Claims and the Cited Art

Matsuo discloses a message service system that provides flexible route control and user interface adaption. A database manages an address record for each user. The system also

Serial No. 09/541,994

2

Docket CA9-99-0043

includes message servers and clients served by the servers. Address data with which a recipient can be identified is used as a destination address. A server can execute a script received with a message.

Independent Claim 1 recites "(a) calling the software application residing on a server from a client, the client and the server connected to each other through a network, the software application having a plurality of policy frameworks, each associated with a respective one of a plurality of clients". Relative to this subject matter, three passages from Matsuo are cited. The passage from Column 3, lines 13-20 does not mention the concept of policy frameworks. The passage from Column 4, lines 11-20 does not discuss a plurality of policy frameworks, each associated with a respective one of a plurality of clients. The passage does discuss that the CPU checks to see if the applicant has agreed in an application form being processed to register his or her address to an address data base. But this does not disclose that the software application has a plurality of policy frameworks, each associated with one of the clients. The passage from Column 6, lines 30-34 discusses selecting an optimal address and interpreting and executing sender scripts. This passage also does not teach, suggest or disclose the concept of policy frameworks.

Claim 1 further recites "(b) launching a container/desktop of the client consistent with the respective policy framework of the client". Relative to this subject matter, passages from Column 6, lines 13-20 and 39-50 are cited. Neither passage suggests, discusses or discloses launching a container/desktop. Nor is there any mention of anything being launched that is consistent with a policy framework.

Claim 1 also recites "(e) the container/desktop executing the first user-interface component". Relative to this subject matter, a passage from Column 7, lines 38-55 is cited. This passage discloses a client generating a GUI for a user from received user interface components. There is no description of a container/desktop executing a first user-interface component.

Serial No. 09/541,994

3

Docket CA9-99-0043

Claim 1 further recites “(f) the first user interface component linking to and starting a subsequent user-interface component of the script”. Lines 50-55 of the above-discussed passage from Column 7 are cited relative to this subject matter. This passage discusses sending user interface components to a client, which generates a GUI from the received components. No user-interface component of a script is started. No linking of a first user interface component to a subsequent user interface component is discussed.

Claim 1 also recites “(g) closing the first user-interface component”. Relative to this subject matter, a passage from Column 6, lines 64-67 is cited. This passage states “the CPU sends the message to the valid address in step 434, and ends the message transfer operation.” There is no discussion of closing a first user-interface component. A message transfer operation does not equate to a first user-interface component.

Claim 1 also recites “(h) the server downloading the subsequent user-interface component to the container/desktop, and the container/desktop executing the subsequent user-interface component and then closing the subsequent user-interface component.” Relative to this subject matter, the same passage from Column 6, lines 64-67 is cited as was cited relative to element (g). This passage states “the CPU sends the message to the valid address in step 434, and ends the message transfer operation.” This passage was just alleged to disclose closing a first user-interface component. Now, it is being used to suggest that Matsuo discloses (i) downloading a user-interface component to the container/desktop, (ii) the container/desktop subsequently executing the subsequent user-interface component, and (iii) closing the subsequent user-interface component. This is simply not a plausible argument.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that independent Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over Matsuo. Independent Claims 13 and 16 were also rejected for the same reasons as was Claim 1. Therefore, it follows that independent Claim 13 and 16 also distinguish over Matsuo.

Since Claim 1 distinguishes over Matsuo, it follows that dependent Claim 3 also

Serial No. 09/541,994

4

Docket CA9-99-0043

distinguishes over Matsuo. Further, the same passage from Column 6, lines 64-67 was cited against Claim 3. This passage recites "the container/desktop removing the user-interface components from memory within the client as each first and subsequent user-interface component is closed." As noted above, this cited passage does not discuss a container/desktop, much less the container/desktop removing user-interface components from memory within a client as user-interface components are closed. Accordingly, Claim 3 further distinguishes over Matsui.

Independent Claim 4 recites "(c) closing said downloaded user-interface components when no longer needed; (d) purging said closed user-interface components from said container/desktop when said closed user-interface component is no longer needed". Relative to this subject matter, the oft-used passage from Column 6, lines 64-67 is cited. As discussed above relative to Claim 1, this passage merely states that the CPU sends a message "and ends the message transfer operation." There is no discussion of closing downloaded user-interface components when no longer needed or purging the closed user-interface components from the container/desktop when the closed user-interface component is no longer needed.

Element (g) of Claim 4 recites repeating steps (c) and (d). Relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites Figure 4. Figure 4 does not include the closing and purging steps. So Applicants submit that Figure 4 does not disclose repeating the closing and purging steps.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that Claim 4 patentably distinguishes over Matsuo.

Independent Claim 5 recites "(e) a plurality of user-interface components stored in the memory, the script comprising code to connect the user-interface components to comprise the application; wherein the application launches the container/desktop on the client which container/desktop interacts with the script on the server to download from the server to the container/desktop only those user-interface components required for a current task executing on the container/desktop." Relative to this subject matter, passages from Column 6, lines 13-20 and

39-50 and Column 7, lines 30-34 are cited. None of these passages discloses launching a container/desktop. Nor do these passages disclose downloading only necessary user-interface components required for a current task executing on the container/desktop. Accordingly, Applicants submit that independent Claim 5 patentably distinguishes over Matsuo.

Claims 14-16 were rejected for the same reasons as was Claim 5. Accordingly, it follows that Claims 14-16 also distinguish over Matsuo.

Independent Claim 6 recites "(a) a container/desktop." Relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites Column 3, lines 11-20 of Matsuo. This passage recites a number of elements found in Figure 1, including a server system 1, which comprises a directory server 10, various message servers 20, and clients 30. There is no discussion of a container/desktop.

Claim 6 also recites "(b) an I/O port with which to communicate to one or more servers having software applications invoking a plurality of tasks on the container/desktop, scripts, and user-interface components for the applications". Once again, relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites Column 3, lines 11-20 of Matsuo. However, in this passage, there is no discussion of an I/O port, a container/desktop, scripts or user-interface components. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Matsuo does not teach, suggest or disclose this subject matter.

Claim 6 further recites "(c) an interactive medium with which to interact with a user, wherein when the user uses the interactive medium to request an application from the server, the container/desktop communicates with the server through the I/O port and invokes a script of the application in the server which downloads only those user-interface components to the container/desktop needed by a current one of the plurality of tasks executing according to the script and, and wherein the container/desktop discards the user-interface components no longer needed by the application." Relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites Column 3, lines 13-20, Column 4, lines 11-20 and Column 6, lines 30-34. None of these passages discuss a

Serial No. 09/541,994

6

Docket CA9-99-0043

container/desktop, much less that the container/desktop discards the user-interface components that are no longer needed by the application.

Accordingly, Applicants submits that Claim 6 patentably distinguishes over Matsuo. It follows that dependent Claim 7-11 also distinguish therefrom.

Independent Claim 12 recites "(b) for each of the tasks, creating a state diagram having a plurality of nodes wherein a user-interface component is associated with at least two of the plurality of nodes". Relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites passages from Column 8, lines 28-31 and 44-46 and Column 12, lines 44-53. The first two passages make brief reference to 'state information'. The passage from Column 12 discloses that a limited amount of state information is stored. There is no discussion, teaching or suggestion of creating a state diagram. A plurality of nodes are not addressed. Very clearly, the Popp does not teach, suggest or disclose the cited subject matter.

Independent Claim 12 also recites "(c) writing a script connecting each of the user-interface components in accordance with the state diagram and a policy framework of the container/desktop, each one policy framework being unique to one of said variety of container/desktops of different clients; wherein said script and said user-interface components are stored on at least one server to which said client is connected and said user-interface components are downloaded to said container/desktop of said client on an as-needed basis and in accordance with the policy framework unique to said container/desktop of said client." Relative to this subject matter, passages from Column 12, lines 53-67 and Column 13, lines 42-67 are cited. While these passages discuss 'levels' having 'context information,' there is no discussion of policy frameworks that are associated with a container/desktop. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Popp does not teach, suggest or disclose the cited subject matter.

The Office Action apparently makes no reference to any passage from Matsuo in the rejection of Claim 12. So it is unclear what subject matter from Matsuo was combined with

Serial No. 09/541,994

7

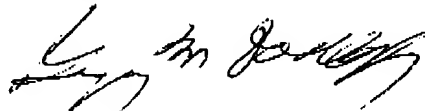
Docket CA9-99-0043

Popp in rejecting Claim 12. As discussed extensively above with respect to the other claims, Applicants have already extensively addressed the failure of Matsuo to teach, suggest or disclose the subject matter recited in the present claims. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Claim 12 patentably distinguishes over the combination of Popp and Matsuo.

II. Summary

Applicants have presented technical explanations and arguments fully supporting their position that the pending claims contain subject matter which is not taught, suggested or disclosed by Matsuo, Popp or any combination thereof. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the present Application is in a condition for Allowance. Reconsideration of the claims and a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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Serial No. 09/541,994

8

Docket CA9-99-0043